# Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

*"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.*

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MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN,
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JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

*The Jeffersonian will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.*

*Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.*

*Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.*



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June 19 265 1y

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Aug 11 74 ts

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THOMAS HAMPTON.
Catawba County, June 26, 1846. 67 tf

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CAUTION the public against trading for a note I have given by me to Mrs. MARY J. ROSSICK. The note is for Ten Dollars, SIX months after date, and dated July 26, 1846. I have received no value for said note, and will never pay it unless compelled by law.
MIDDLETON LAWING.
July 31 72 tf

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☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
October, 24, 1845. 32-tf

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## ADDRESS
OF THE
HON. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR.,
TO
THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
[CONCLUDED.]

And coming down to more recent events, let me say, that McKay's bill of 1844 was a tariff of incidental protection, which you and I, and all the democrats in Congress from North Carolina, approved and sustained, and the people of our party in North Carolina, nowhere opposed last year, and the press of the party defended up to the inauguration and afterwards, and even down to the day of the report from the present Secretary of the Treasury. Careful study, longer experience, and close examination, have confirmed me in the faith of those times, fortified, as it was, by the authority of the administrations of *Washington* and *Jefferson*, and *Madison*, and *Monroe*, and, *Jackson*, all southern republicans and southern Presidents. Is consistency treason? It may be a misfortune to me that I was unable to change with the times, but it would be a crime to deny my faith. To avoid misrepresentation, I give you the words of those wise and eminent patriotic men. Hear Washington:

*Extract of a speech of George Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, January 8, 1790.*

"A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite, and their safety and interest require that they should promote such *manufactories* as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military, supplies."

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and *manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation.*"

In accordance with this general recommendation the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Hamilton) to report to them upon the subject of manufactures, and particularly as to the means of promoting such as would tend to render the United States independent of foreign nations for military and other essential supplies; and his report was submitted in December, 1791, wherein he said:

"The expediency of manufactures in the United States, which was not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted."—P. 123.

And again he said:

"A question has been made concerning the constitutional right of the government of the United States to apply this species of encouragement; but there is certainly no good foundation for such a question."—P. 136.

And again he said:

"It is not uncommon to meet with an opinion, that, though the promoting of manufactures may be the interest of a part of the Union, it is contrary to that of any other part. The northern and southern regions are sometimes represented as having adverse interests in this respect. Those are called manufacturing, these agricultural States; and a species of opposition is imagined to subsist between the manufacturing and agricultural interests.

"Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the northern and southern interests of the Union are, in the main, as unfounded as they are mischievous. The diversity of circumstances on which such contrariety is usually predicted, authorizes a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connexion; and the extent of these bears a natural proportion to the diversity in the means of mutual supply. Suggestions of an opposite complexion are ever to be deplored, as unfriendly to the steady pursuit of one great common cause, and to the perfect harmony of all its parts"—P. 134 (See State Papers, Finances, vol. 1, pages 123. 134, and 136.)

These were the doctrines of Washington, and of Washington's administration. And now hear Washington again!

*Extract of a speech of Geo. Washington, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1796.*

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the *encouragement of manufactures.* The object is of too much consequence not to insure a *continuance* of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

Hear Jefferson!

*Extract of a message from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Congress, November 8, 1808.*

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, (of Europe, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of PROTECTING DUTIES AND PROHIBITIONS, become permanent."

Hear Madison!

*Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, November 5, 1811.*

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufacturers the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent.

"Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and our *primary* wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies."

*Extract of a message from James Madison, President of the United States, to Congress, December 5, 1815.*

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on *manufactures* will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition, which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief that, with a *protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake*, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials of them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

Hear Monroe!

*Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1819.*

"It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures. In what manner the evils which have been adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable in other respects to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress."

*Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 3, 1822.*

"From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would adopt it, that it has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that [illegible] and it was not liable to be interrupted by [illegible] that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to *cherish and sustain our manufactures.* Satisfied however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject in all its relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously any other interest."

*Extract of a message from James Monroe, President of the United States, to Congress, December 2, 1823.*

"Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged; and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse tends to confirm them. Under this impression I recommend a review of the *tariff*, for the purpose of affording such additional *protection* to those articles which we are prepared to *manufacture*, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

Hear Jackson!

*Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 8, 1829.*

"No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures.

"To regulate its conduct so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations could not, by common consent, be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must never expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and *the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war.*—When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. *Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculations and loss.*

"In deliberating, therefore, on those interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interest of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious [illegible] should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation subjected to such influences can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendency, the north, the south, the east, and the west, should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain.

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention—*It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.*

"Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation *which cannot come in competition with our own production are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent;* they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes."

*Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, December 7, 1830.*

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

"The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties, with a view to the *encouragement of the domestic branches of industry*, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive *policy which a right be adopted by foreign nations. This surely* cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

"In the conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

"That our deliberations on this interesting subject should *uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the ferrent wish of my heart.* To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, in taking leave of the subject, too earnestly, for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course."

*Extract of a message from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Congress, Dec. 6, 1831.*

"The [illegible] with which the extinguishment of the public [illegible] may be anticipated presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

Now, the experimental tariff, as I interpret it, fundamentally violates this doctrine. It discriminated, but it did so *against* our domestic labor; and in that way, and to that extent, it made war upon the vital interests of the north. And pray, what inducements were offered to North Carolina by this experiment, that her senators should help to carry on the unnatural conflict? What, but the naked desire for an apparent party unity where there was really no party concord. For North Carolina had no local or State interest which would be served or elevated by it. None whatever.

The limits of this address will not allow of illustrations by a tedious detail of enumerated articles. I reserve that for a more suitable occasion, only remarking, for the present, that should any be disingenuous enough to deny this characteristic of the new tariff, no one, who regards his reputation, will venture to contradict the fact, that the experimental tariff does not discriminate in *favor* of American manufacturers; and not to discriminate in their favor, moderately and reasonably, by a "live and let live" law of love amongst brethren of a common country, is the same thing in principle, though not in degree, as to discriminate *against* them. Verily, it appeared to me that its passage would be substituting the theories of yesterday learned in a law office, for the experience of fifty years of our own government, and the practice of all civilized nations, for the sake of perpetrating an experiment upon the people of the United States.

Fifth. The last objection I shall trouble you with is to the new principle, that all "duties are to be laid ad valorem." It is not the least remarkable circumstance, connected with the passage of the act that this new *ad valorem* article in the democratic creed was supported by the same [illegible] of no distinguished name but Henry Clay's! and Mr. Clay's friends say, that even he has been misrepresented, to furnish the authority.

Another not unimportant circumstance is, that the people of my State have been commanded to dishonor me, as one not true to the doctrine of a party tariff of "ad valorem duties," and, *therefore*, treacherous to them; when I put it to your consciences, that there are thousands and tens of thousand of good North Carolina democrats who, so far from having adopted it in their political creed, did never so much as hear of it until long since my election to the Senate! Let each one answer for himself—Did you ever understand it before? In sincerity, I declare, that until after my election to the Senate, I did not, and I presume you did not. But I think I understand it now, my countrymen, and I venture to guess, that the more you know of it, and the longer it shall be tried, the less you will like it.

But let me tell you what it is: It is to lay duties or taxes upon goods imported from foreign countries, according to the value of the goods at the market from whence they come—the *law* fixing the per cent, and the *collector* of it ascertaining the foreign value of whatever is taxed—viz: the sum of the tax—for which he is not responsible to you, but the Treasury Department. And a specific duty is the same tax imposed upon the same article—the *law* itself, however, distinguishing the values, by establishing the particular sum of taxation, and leaving nothing for the *collector* to do but to weigh or measure the quantity: wherein if he be guilty of fraud, he may probably be convicted, or if disposed to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is *specific* the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is *ad valoren* he not only measures or weighs the quantity, but likewise determines, upon his own judgment, the foreign value of the things imported. The uniform rule, as approved by your government, has been heretofore, that of making all the duties specific which can be made so, and let others be ad valorem; but to reduce the list of *ad valorem* duties, from time to time, by adding to the list of *specifics*. The experimental tariff condemns and repudiates this policy altogether, and prescribes a new one, of having *all* the duties ad valorem, and *none* of them specific. With this explanation, you can have no difficulty in comprehending my objection to the new principle of the experimental tariff.

It was a maxim of the revolution, that "representation and taxation should go together." Now, this is a great principle of liberty never to be despised; and the abrogation of it cannot be necessary to the interests of the republic. But means nothing, unless it creates the duty of laying taxes by the *law*, and not by the *officers* who collect it; so that the citizen who reads the law may see, as far as practicable, see in it what it taxes him; officers, too, whom the people have no agency in appointing, and cannot remove—officers who, in assessing values, exercise their own discretion, and whose individual judgment in this country, as to the market value of property in all foreign lands, cannot be successfully impeached, because the witnesses to do it live abroad, and cannot be got here; and if they could, it would still be almost impossible to convict the officer of *intentional* falsehood. It must be proved that he was wrong, and knew it too. Is not this new doctrine, then, more than a slight departure from this maxim of the republic? Shall it be approved, upon the nation that this great principle of representative democracy has become impracticable? Shall we sanction the pretence, that the people's representatives will cheat them in adopting specific duties, and assume at the same time that their house officers will be more scrupulous and more just to you, in fixing the values under a system of *ad valorem* duties? Ought such a departure from a great and fundamental doctrine of representative government to be tolerated, much less engrafted permanently into the laws of a free people, without unavoidable necessity, and sanctified as a part of our democratic faith, without notice to the people? A step or two further, and we shall be carried to a point where Congress can do nothing but declare the aggregate revenues which may be levied for the government, and leave the Treasury Department to collect them as may seem best to its officers, and according to its rules.

I come now to show that what the experimental tariff makes the *rule* of taxation the fathers of the republic made the *exception*. What they declared was a fruitful mother of frauds, it has adopted as the only parent of our revenues!

In 1795, when *Washington* was President, Alexander Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury in a report to the House of Representatives, used the following words, viz:

"According to the present laws imposing duties on articles imported to the United States, not much short of one third of the whole amount of the duties is derived from articles rated ad valorem.

"In other nations, where this branch of revenue, as with us, is of principal, or very considerable consequence, and where no peculiarity of situation has tended to keep the rates of duty low, experience has led to contract more and more the number of articles rated ad valorem, and of course to extend the number of those rated specifically; that is according to weight, measure, or other rules of quantity.

"The reason of this is obvious: it is to guard against evasions, which infallibly happen in a greater or less degree when duties are high. It is impossible for the merchants of any country to have manifested more probity than those of the United States on this subject; and it is never believed that there never was one in which illicit purchases to the disadvantage of the revenue have obtained so little as hitherto in this. Yet would it be a delusive expectation, that with duties so considerable as those which now exist, a disposition will not be experienced in some individuals, who carry on our import trade, to evade the payment of them; and this to an extent sufficient to make it prudent to guard with circumspection, and by every reasonable precaution against the success of such attempts. It is needless to repeat that this will contribute as much to the interest of the fair trader as to that of the revenue.

"It is believed that in our system the method of rating ad valorem could with convenience be brought within a much *narrower* compass, and it is evident that to do so will contribute materially to the securi-

*...ty of the revenue ... Finance, vol. 1, ...*

"In 1801, un... bert Gallatin, Se... port to the Senate... id that:

"In order to g... , as far as possible, against the value of goods b... underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible ... lay *specific* duties on all such articles now pay... duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of tha... eration."—See American State Papers, Finance, I... p. 702)

In 1816, unde... dison's administration, A. J. Dallas, the Secret... of the Treasury, in a report to the House of R... presentatives, and in answer to a resolution of the ... receding session, after a thorough examination, said:

"That articles ... orted to a great amount should rather be charged w... *specific* duties upon their weight and measu... in order to guard against evasions and *frauds*, ... than with ad valorem duties on their value."—(See American State Papers, Finance, vol. 3, p. 9...)

In 1818, unde... Monroe's administration, William H. Crawford ... Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a res... tion of 1817, directing him to report such measu... as might be necessary for the more effectual exec... on of the revenue laws, said:

"In order to pro... an adequate remedy against the frauds and eva... ns which already exist, and to prevent their fu... her increase, it is respectfully submitted," &c.

And then, after recommending twenty four additional laws, he ad...

"Whatever may be the reliance that ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to *diminish*, as far as practicable, the list of articl... paying *ad valorem* duties."—(See American Sta... Papers, vol 3, p. 236)

These opinions ... the great and eminent men of our country, were never controverted, so far as we know, until the pre... time; and upon what principle of patriotism ... of democracy was I expected to refuse to them th... homage of my confidence and support? What sh... ld have induced me to forego the conclusions of my own judgment, fortified by such authority and confirmed by the experience of the government for half a century? In all my conferences with senators, no better reason was given to me for it than that the bill would destroy the tariff of 1842; but the remedy was as bad, if not worse than the disease, and the operation seemed to be almost as unwise as to "cut off the head for a cure of the tooth ache."

I have now explained to you the origin, and reminded you of the character of McKay's bill of 1844. I have intimated to you the nature of those party, not to say, those moral obligations, which were contracted antecedent to the elections of 1844; and I have told you how they were imposed upon me, as one of your senators, in my best attempts to sustain the democratic party by harmonizing the country generally upon a distracting conflict of local interests. I have also shown you how the tariff bill proposed at this session was altogether a different one, and every way objectionable in its details, and in its principles, and in the time of its operation, and, I might have added, in the manner it was urged upon the Senate, and how utterly impossible it was with me, on account of all these things, to vote for the bill without amendment, even along with other democratic senators, with our mouths gagged, our judgments unconvinced, and our deliberations forestalled upon a question which I always thought to be a national one, above the dominion of any political party whatever.

I now proceed to ... narrative of the ... conferences in connexion with this subject, and leave it for you to characterize as it deserves the injustice that has been done to me by all those who have brought into question my faithfulness to the *democratic party*. Where my defamers have been prompted by malice, they are entitled to my compassion; where they have been led by the spirit of envy, they are more worthy of their own; where they have been stimulated into activity by a vain conceit, or the love of notoriety, or of a petty political eclat, they are deserving of my contempt, and richly are they rewarded with it. But I owe it to *honest men*, who may have been misled by their unfounded accusations, to disabuse their minds, so far as I can do it without a betrayal of that confidence which, amongst *gentlemen*, is implied in private conversations, no matter what may be their subject, and which is seldom betrayed without misrepresentation. If necessary, I have Liberty to do otherwise; but I shall avoid all unnecessary repetition of the declarations of others to me.

When the tariff bill first reached the Senate, I was in Raleigh, and ... en communicated to an intimate political friend how difficult I should find it to support it without important amendments, expressing to him my exceeding anxiety and fears upon the subject. Immediately after my return to this city, the first day of the debate in the Senate, I told several of the senators (democrats) with whom I was most intimate, the same thing, and, upon a conference, suggested to two of them that I might have to resort to a resignation: but they did not agree with me, and I consented to think further of that. It had been ... ed by the party to have no reference, and agreed to have no amendment to the bill. Next day, I held a long and confidential conversation with the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES himself upon this subject, and informed him of my determination not to vote for the bill; but left it to his discretion whether to keep that purpose secret or not. In that interview, such was my anxiety to ... cile my duty with the wishes of others, that I ... nsented to waive my opposition, and vote for the bill, however reluctantly, provided it were amended so ... the new tariff would not go into operation ... fore the 4th March, 1847. The bill would then ... have operated as a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and so far I was willing to support it. But ... desired its operation to be postponed to some period ... which would be less oppressive to existing manufactu... es, and which might allow Congress time to ... rect its errors, and after full deliberation, to amend it ... before the existing system had been destroyed—for ... deliberation had been refused, and amendments ... cluded, although the one was due to the subject, ... the others were admitted to be necessary. By ... time, too, I hoped we might have peace with M... co, and, indeed, I entertained no doubt that Cong... would see the necessity for modifying the act ... the next session. I knew well that the Senate we... bout passing the bill, contrary to the judgment of ... majority, under the duress of *party drill*; yet ... wise as that was, my feelings were averse to ... against the course of my party in that body. The ... easons I assigned to the PRESIDENT, whose na... is not used *without his express license*. Upo... y return to the Senate chamber, as I had prom... d to do, I told several senators, who were regarded ... leaders upon this question, that I could not vo... for the bill, unless it should be amended as abo...; but, if it were so amended, *I would give it my vote*. And I again promised to ke... my objections ... l purposes a secret from the other side, until my ... own party, had been consulted, and *until I should be obliged to act*. The secret was kept ... redly upon my part, and no whig senator knew of ... y opposition to the bill. With that

*(See American State Papers, ... age 348)*

... Jefferson's administration, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate said that:

"In order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay *specific* duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of that operation."—See American State Papers, Finance, I... p. 702)

In 1816, under Madison's administration, A. J. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the House of Representatives, and in answer to a resolution of the preceding session, after a thorough examination, said:

"That articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with *specific* duties upon their weight and measure, in order to guard against evasions and *frauds*, than with ad valorem duties on their value."—(See American State Papers, Finance, vol. 3, p. 9...)

In 1818, under Monroe's administration, William H. Crawford the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of 1817, directing him to report such measures as might be necessary for the more effectual execution of the revenue laws, said:

"In order to provide an adequate remedy against the frauds and evasions which already exist, and to prevent their further increase, it is respectfully submitted," &c.

And then, after recommending twenty four additional laws, he added:

"Whatever may be the reliance that ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to *diminish*, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying *ad valorem* duties."—(See American State Papers, vol 3, p. 236)

These opinions of the great and eminent men of our country, were never controverted, so far as we know, until the present time; and upon what principle of patriotism and of democracy was I expected to refuse to them the homage of my confidence and support? What should have induced me to forego the conclusions of my own judgment, fortified by such authority and confirmed by the experience of the government for half a century? In all my conferences with senators, no better reason was given to me for it than that the bill would destroy the tariff of 1842; but the remedy was as bad, if not worse than the disease, and the operation seemed to be almost as unwise as to "cut off the head for a cure of the tooth ache."

I have now explained to you the origin, and reminded you of the character of McKay's bill of 1844. I have intimated to you the nature of those party, not to say, those moral obligations, which were contracted antecedent to the elections of 1844; and I have told you how they were imposed upon me, as one of your senators, in my best attempts to sustain the democratic party by harmonizing the country generally upon a distracting conflict of local interests. I have also shown you how the tariff bill proposed at this session was altogether a different one, and every way objectionable in its details, and in its principles, and in the time of its operation, and, I might have added, in the manner it was urged upon the Senate, and how utterly impossible it was with me, on account of all these things, to vote for the bill without amendment, even along with other democratic senators, with our mouths gagged, our judgments unconvinced, and our deliberations forestalled upon a question which I always thought to be a national one, above the dominion of any political party whatever.

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I had been positively informed, before my last interviews with the President, that the democratic senators could not unite, or would not agree, upon the amendment which I had suggested, and the reason assigned to me was, that it would jeopard the bill in the other House to alter it, and that the House would reject it, if it went back. I replied to this, that it was a mistaken calculation; and if not, then the bill ought not to pass with the *people's representatives against it!* The sequel proved that I was right, for it had to be returned to them, in consequence of another amendment, and yet it passed, as it had done before. The democratic senators must have regarded any effort of mine to amend the bill, *contrary to their wishes*, and after all that had passed, as a *sinister* attack upon their bill, and perhaps they would have been justified in that; and therefore I finally resolved not to move an amendment myself. As honor and good faith to the party required of me not to attempt amending the bill against their will, I determined to let my opposition be, in all respects, *direct and above suspicion*. So I was exceedingly careful not to do anything which might expose me to censure, or interfere with my confidential party relations with democratic senators, and therefore resolved not to be put in array against them at all, until I was forced to the wall, when, (as I told them,) I would be compelled to follow the dictates of my conscience, party or no party, and leave the consequences with God." There is no senator, I am sure, who ever doubted my scruples, or if he did, he had self-respect enough to conceal his suspicion. On the contrary, the leading men of that body on the democratic side, without exception, as well as the President of the United States, expressed themselves to me, upon all occasions, anxiously, but most confidingly—all of them concurring in the wish that I could vote for the bill; none doubting my perfect sincerity. They saw and knew the conflict I had to endure betwixt feeling and duty, but which I am not able to describe to you. There never was an hour when I could not have altered or any sacrifice to my own pride of opinion, if I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty, and my conscience, under any circumstances, to vote for the bill *as it was*. Yet my convictions were too strong for that. I COULD NOT DO IT. And nothing remained for me but to continue in my place and vote *against* my party friends, or to *resign* my seat, at a period when no other question was likely to be affected by it. I owe it to myself to state, that all those who knew beforehand of my intention to resign, with one voice, dissuaded me from it, for reasons indicative of their confidence and attachment, personal and political; and after my resignation had been laid upon the table of the Vice President, a number of them, without my knowledge, interposed to have its presentation delayed until I could be solicited to recall it. But my own *opinion* never varied upon that point, although my determination occasionally vacillated anterior to the 25th of July, out of deference to others; and *having done all for the party that an honest man could do, I chose to resign*. And now, after a calm review of all the circumstances, I do not hesitate to declare, that I should do precisely the same thing, were it to be done over again, and these are my reasons:

Democratic senators, numberi... enty-seven, had agreed to vote for the experi... tariff bill; and so had Mr. Jarnagin, a whig senator from Tennessee. I knew that Mr. Jarnagin expected to vote for it, for he not only had told me himself, but I also had reliable information of the fact, that he had given assurances of his fixed determination to do so, which it was hardly possible for him to violate; and I had knowledge, more than a week before I resigned, that, in case of a tie, the VICE PRESIDENT meant to vote in favor of it. The result has proved that I was not mistaken in my facts. From these facts, it may be seen that with my vote or without, the bill was destined to pass the Senate. If I had kept my seat, and voted *for* the bill, it would have passed by a vote of twenty-nine! If I had kept my seat, and voted *against* it, the bill would have passed by the casting vote of the Vice President!

But why resign, as my vote against the bill would not have counted in the result? It was not to be expected that I should vote against my party friends without defending my vote. A speech in the Senate at that time would have created great excitement, and no doubt the same persons who now complain of my resigning would have denounced me for holding on to my office, merely for the sake of making war upon my party. My friends in the Senate, who had resolved not to speak, might have had reason to accuse me of selfishness, and probably some of my reasons, uttered in the warmth of a public speech might have appeared as much like arraigning others as defending myself. In short, I deprecated the possibility of an open rupture with those I loved, but with whom I dared not act, and was ever ready to sacrifice more than a place in the Senate to avoid, unless my duty to the country had demanded that risk at my hands—"Country before party, but party before self," has always been my principle of action. If my self sacrifice did not secure the peace it was intended to propitiate *out* of the Senate, I am abundantly rewarded by its effects in the Senate. My firm intention was quietly to resign, and not to attack a measure of the administration after it had been passed by my party friends, even for my own vindication. And that determination would have been kept, if the folly or the wickedness of ... [illegible] ... me in self defence.

But I kept my intentions secret? You have seen, that, to the extent that this was true, it was an act of *party obedience* on my part, which a partisan has no right to condemn; and all can see, who will see, that it was neither more nor less than an unselfish act of duty upon the facts already stated. If any one had been inclined to question the policy of the concealment beforehand, the result proved his mistake, since it did no harm to the party or the bill; and if it had turned out otherwise, the fault would not have been mine. It was a secret of the party at *my hazard*, and instead of being blamed for it, I might reasonably put in a claim for credit. Having once consented not to disclose my hostility to the bill, it became a point of personal honor with me, and a prudent man, who has that to keep, cannot be too cautious in selecting the politicians who are to assist him.

But I resigned without a right to do so, and without the leave of my State? Is that true? Let us see. Suppose every voter in the democratic party had commanded me to vote for the bill, and yet my own judgment had prevailed, as it did, against the joint influence of my feelings, my individual friendships, and my personal ambition: is there a man who will deny that I still had a perfect right to resign my station and save my conscience? Did any one ever before suppose that *party* had the right to claim dominion over the *man* who served them, as well as the *office* they had bestowed—over the *soul* as well as the *station* of their agent? Never, never.

But in my case there is no room for new theories. The legislature that elected me passed resolutions, declaratory of their doctrine. They were passed by the *party* that elected me. Whilst the "voice of God in the soul of man" demanded my opposition to the experimental tariff, a democratic State legislature, at the utmost, only demanded of me to do otherwise "*or resign*;" and for obeying both God and man, as I have, are you called upon to denounce me as treacherous? No man, with a due sense of honor and accountability could put himself in a position where obedience to the mandates of others was both imperative and unavoidable; and nobody would be fit to serve the republic who could. Upon any such terms, it would be infamous to serve any party.

But the North Carolina resolutions, of themselves, constitute at once my defence, and a refutation of the absurd notion that senators who cannot obey have no right to resign without being criminal.

They are here:

*Resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina.*

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of this State have a right to instruct the senators of this State in Congress, whenever, in the opinion of the legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions; and that it is the duty of the senators to obey the instructions given, OR TO RESIGN THEIR SEATS; *Provided*, The instructions to be given and obeyed require not the senator to commit a violation of the constitution, or an act of moral turpitude.

"*Resolved*, That while North Carolina, in the opinion of this legislature, will never object to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government, economically administered, yet this State will never consent to the imposition of taxes, the design and operation of which are to promote the interests of particular occupations at the general expense.

"*Resolved*, That the tariff law passed by the present Congress [1842] is based on protective principles, operating as a bounty to the manufacturing interests; and imposing unjust, unequal, and oppressive burdens upon other branches of industry, and ... [illegible] ... wise in policy, dangerous to public liberty, and a perversion of that free constitution of government which was framed and adopted for the protection and security of all, and which will be best sustained by the just dispensation of its benefits to every American citizen.

"*Resolved*, That this law is not only protective in its character, and unequal in its operation, but that it violates the compromise of 1833, unjustly depriving the south of the benefits of that act, precisely at the period when they were to accrue to us, and immediately after we had patiently and patriotically endured all its burdens; and, therefore, in the name of honor, justice, and good faith, the legislature of North Carolina do protest against this law, and insist that it should be modified, so as to place it on the basis of revenue duties."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby INSTRUCTED, and our representatives requested, to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the governor of this State be required to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators in Congress, with the request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States.

"Ratified the 26th day of January, A. D. 1843.

"CALVIN GRAVES, *S. H. C.*
"LOUIS D WILSON, *S. S.*"

Are you instructionists? Behold here is a complete exculpation of my conduct. The legislature says that to "resign" is not only the right, but the "duty" of a senator, who does not prefer to "obey" their instructions. It is not to "obey" without any other alternative, but it is to obey "or resign"—either one or the other—according to his own choice. So he does one "or" the other, he is faithful. Will the honest democracy of North Carolina, who have been forgetful of these instructions, perversely adhere to an error, by which they may have allowed themselves to prejudge one who has spent the best part of his life, and worn out his constitution, as I have, in upholding the democratic party in North Carolina, against political foes without and selfish demagogues within its fold? Will that be honorable, or just, or democratic? I leave your own hearts to answer.

Are you non-instructionists? Then remember, that I had it not in my power to sacrifice myself to the country, for my vote could not have *prevented*, no more than it could have secured, the passage of the tariff act. With or without my vote, the deed would have been done. Remember, too, that these resolutions were passed by my own party, and the legislature who elected me, and my acceptance of the office, in the view of some honorable friends, might have been held to create an implied pledge that I would "resign," provided I did not obey their instructions, and therefore, that, independent of any political "duty to obey or resign," I had come under a personal obligation to do the same thing. Hence, by holding on to my seat and resisting, there might have been some room for censure, but I desired to have no such controversy, and as my resistance would have done no good to the republic, surely all will agree that it was my right to resign.

It must be confessed that these resolutions did not positively instruct the senators from North Carolina to vote for the experimental tariff by that name, nor by any other name, nor by any other precise description of it. It is more than probable the legis... [illegible] ... tariff; and I am sure I had ... Anyhow, did instruct the senators to "carry into effect the *principles* declared in the foregoing resolution;" and a plausible argument, if not a sound one, might be made in favor of the construction, that their "principles" or at least some of them, would be carried into effect by the experimental tariff, and therefore, if I had remained in the Senate to vote *against* the tariff bill, it might have been alleged, and it would have been charged, that I had *disobeyed* the *instructions* of the North Carolina legislature merely for the sake of my office. And what could I have answered? Had I told you that the resolutions obscure, and that therefore I had not been able to obey, my excuse would have been a false one, for I have already shown you that I dared not vote for the thing, had the instructions been sent in the *very words of the act*, whilst the alternative of resigning conceded to be both my right and my duty.—Had I told you that a higher duty imposed upon me the obligation of *defeating* this new, unwise, and sectional tariff of 1846, in order to save the republic and the people from those injurious results which, according to my judgment, were almost unavoidable, and therefore I had remained at my post in defiance of instructions, it would have been untrue in my case, for, as I have already stated, I *knew* the bill would pass with or without my vote. I was incapable of resorting to any such false pretexts for my defence. As a Christain and a gentleman, it was my duty to assume, as the party press at home would seem to have admitted already, that the "principles" of these resolutions were to be "carried out" by the experimental tariff; and not being able to obey, it was therefore my right to resign. If there had been any doubt about the other "principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions," there was none upon the principle of the senator's "duty to resign;" and his "right" to do that was unquestioned and unquestionable.

In so far as the legislature intended to declare hostility to the tariff act of 1842, I concurred with them; and I again repeat that my embarrassments grew altogether out of this; that the act by which it was proposed to get rid of the tariff of 1842, was, under the circumstances of its presentation, progress and enactment, and in view of all its consequences to the party and the country, as bad or worse than the act of 1842; and a support of it by my vote was utterly repugnant to a sense of duty to myself, and of fealty to North Carolina and the Union; so that I retired from it as I would from a political pestilence. I did not do it sooner for the reasons already given; and for the additional reason that the governor of the State being a whig, it was impossible to surrender my office to the democratic party that elected me. If it was not my duty, it was certainly my right to postpone it until the August elections, and that right I exercised for the benefit of the democratic party, whose minions have been the first to denounce me for it! The people of North Carolina will not, they cannot, in honor and justice, give their sanction to such abominable iniquity. They are too just, too honorable, to approve of the execrable maxim that "all's fair in politics."

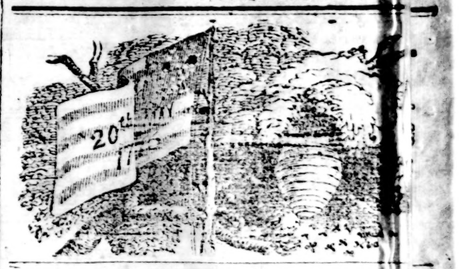
It may be regarded as no slight evidence of the faithfulness with which I adhered to my party obligations, that, after consenting, under the pressure of strong feelings, to vote for the experimental tariff, provided it could be amended so as to postpone its taking effect until 4th March next, I had very considerable doubts whether I had not gone too far.—Yet, in my endeavors to avoid complaint, I adhered to my pledge; and nobody was suffered to know of my repentence. The minute before I resigned, it was made known that *I would abide by that offer*, and a final answer was given by those competent to reply, that *the bill would certainly pass without my vote, and that no alteration of it would endanger its* ... [illegible] ... ment would be voted for. This was communicated to me, and thereupon my resignation was handed in to the Senate.

Now, my friends and countrymen, I believe I have told you all, and I submit, to your justice and common sense, whether ingenity and malice combined can make out more against my conduct with this administration, upon the subject of the tariff, than an honest difference of opinion? Because the President recommended a tax law, must your senator therefore approve of it, without crossing a *t* or dotting an *i*? Because the administration wished to carry a bill for revenues, must your senator, against his own judgment, therefore vote for it? Because the Treasury Department may have become committed to a new experiment on the tariff, did it therefore become a part of the creed of democracy, and bind senators who were chosen long before this administration was elected? When, and where, and how, did these become a part of the political faith of N. Carolina? Who indoctrinated her and her people? What book teaches it? What precedents enforce it? What age illustrates it? The CONSTITUTION provides that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but here is a new doctrine in politics, and a new practice in carrying it out, as well as a new principle for laying duties! And will you proscribe me, simply because I resigned rather than give my vote thus to revolutionize at once, and without time for deliberation, or opportunity to amend the act, all the past experience of the government, and set aside the counsels of *Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe*, and *Jackson*.

I do not undertake to account, for the present at least, for the extraordinary outrage that was perpetrated upon my rights as a man and a senator, as soon as I had resigned, and before I had been either asked for my reasons or allowed time to speak to you for myself: nor to remark upon the servile spirit of some in our own State, who were quite eager to follow the ignoble lead. There is a time for all things But to those in North Carolina, of every party, who aim to direct public opinion, I beg leave to say a word in which they are interested as much as I can be. How happened it that another democratic senator openly denounced this very bill as absurd, disgusting and unfit to be touched, and HE was not noticed by party censures? How did it come about that another democratic senator, in debate, averred most emphatically that the omission of a tax upon tea and coffee for revenue "*was without excuse*," and not a word of complaint was made against HIM? Whence was it that democrats of *Virginia* voted against the administration upon the resolution of notice to terminate the Oregon convention, and no one was heard to proclaim THEIR want of fealty to the party or the administration? And by what influence was it that *South Carolina* democrats did the like, and THEY went unreproved? Whence happened it that a democratic senator refused to vote for the *Mexican war*, and still HE was a good party man and administration man? And that other democratic senators voted against amendments to the independent treasury, reported upon the recommendation of the administration, and declared by the *secretary to be indispensable to his getting along*, and yet THEY were treated as true and loyal, without any open reproaches? And, more than all, how will you account for it, that other senators have denounced the President for the Oregon treaty, and openly charged him with ... [illegible] ... of this administration, and received no censures?—But a senator from *North Carolina*, who enjoyed the personal confidence of the President more than than any other, supported his administration more zealously, and, I may say, more successfully ... [illegible] ... any other single senator has done—an earnest, unflinching friend, who brought to his ... as well as his *head*, all he had of both—has been denounced and slandered as a traitor and ... merely because he resigned his seat in the ... into your hands, sooner than violate his conscience by voting for a measure of legislation, or ... his friends by resisting it. Such are the undeniable facts; look ye to their meaning.

Your friend and countryman,
WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 1846.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
Charlotte, Friday, September 4, 1846.

## UNION BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Union Bible Society, will be held on the 7th of October, (Court week,) at 1 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

J. H. CUTHBERTSON, President.

## THE BRANCH MINT.

We are pleased to learn that the contractor for rebuilding the U. S. Branch Mint in this place is about completing his work, and that the machinery and other necessary arrangements are nearly in order to commence coining the "yellow boys." Mr. JAMES GRAHAM has been appointed Coiner, in place of John R. Bolton, deceased, and is preparing to assume the duties of his office. In a few weeks, at farthest, we understand, the operations of the Mint will be resumed.

The new building is put up in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and does great credit to Capt. Owens, the contractor. We hope the day is far distant when it shall share the fate of its "lamented predecessor."

## SUPERIOR COURT.

We stated last week, that *Jeremiah Rainey* had been found guilty of a charge of Burglary, and that judgment had been delayed to Friday last. On that day Judge DICK sentenced him to *thirty-nine* lashes, and to pay the costs of prosecution. He received the whipping, and paid the costs by taking the insolvent debtor's oath.

## ANOTHER MURDER CASE.

*John Medlin*, Esq., and two of his sons, were arrested on Wednesday of last week, in ... County, charged with the murder of a negro boy, the property of John Medlin. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and returned before Judge ... at this place on Saturday last; but the hearing was put off by the Solicitor for the State for the want of ... understand the prisoners left here in charge of the Sheriff on Thursday last for Lincolnton, to have a hearing on the *habeas corpus* on to day. The case, we understand, is rather an ugly one.

☞We crowd out much editorial and ... matter, to make room for Mr. Haywood's address.

☞The returns for Governor are not quite complete. We give a list of the members of the Legislature, and will publish the vote for Governor as soon as the official returns appear in the Raleigh papers.

## THE SALISBURY SCENES.

We find the extraordinary transactions in Salisbury on the day of election, are exciting considerable interest in various parts of the country, and appears to us that the matter should be a little further developed and unfolded. We have already on hand a considerable quantity of material on the subject, but before we resume the "Scenes" we wish to obtain a little more. Will some friend in Salisbury be so obliging as to procure for us the—"FUND FOR TREATING." This fund we think a list of the names of those who contributed to should be styled "*The Salisbury Whig fund for the purchase of spirits to make the people of Rowan drunk in exchange for their votes.*" We wish to get the name and amount of each subscriber in order that we may do justice to the liberality and piety of each, particularly Elders of the Church, and members of Temperance Societies,—who it appears figured largely in this business. We wish to ... kennel the whole set, and separate the *Saints* from the *Sinners*.

☞A certain Whig paper of this State calls the House of Representatives of Congress a "Club of demagogues," because they passed the Tariff Bill. Why do these federal tariff editors abuse the Democratic members of Congress? They are sent there by the people, and have only carried out the instructions of their constituents. Are the people all "demagogues," and "jacobins"? The principal, not the agent, should be abused, if abused ... merited. But these federal croakers are afraid to denounce *the people* in this gross and vulgar manner.

## WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Gov. *Whitcomb*, dem., and the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor of Indiana, are reelected by near 4,000 majority—a large increase. The Legislature stands—in the House, 4 Whig majority; in the Senate, 2 dem. majority.

*Augustus C. French*, dem., for Governor, and *J. B. Wells*, for Lieut. Governor, are elected in Illinois, by near 15,000 majority. The delegation to Congress stands as before—6 Democrats to 1 Whig; Democrats, *Robert Smith, John A. McClernand, O. B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, T. J. Turner, Stephen A. Douglass*;—and *Abram Lincoln*, Whig.

As at present every member of Congress ... *Bowlin, Johnson, Phelps, Green*, and *Hall*. Bowlin and Phelps are members of the present Congress, This does not look much like Whiggery would revolutionize the next House of Representatives, to repeal the Tariff.

## GEN. GAINES.

The trial of Gen. Gaines before a Court martial Fort Monroe, Va., has been concluded. The Court found "that several of the acts of Gen. Gaines were not authorised by his instructions or by law, and that he has violated orders." But in consequence of his distinguised services heretofore, and the fact that the Court think Gen. G. was influenced by patriotic motives, they recommend him to the mercy of the Department. After a careful examination of the case, the President instructed the Secretary of War to deliver the following:

The President views with deep regret the exercise of this assumed authority on the part of the late commander of the western division; and while he is disposed to give every consideration to the circumstances which may tend to qualify or mitigate his conduct, he can see nothing in them which would justify him for withholding the expression of his decided disapprobation of the irregular and unauthorized proceedings of that officer. But in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and concurring with them in their opinion of the "good and patriotic motives and the public zeal by which he was actuated," the President directs that further proceedings in the case of Brevet Major General Gaines be dispensed with.

The President cannot dismiss the case without inviting the serious attention of the army to the grave subject which has been presented for his consideration and decision. The officers belonging to the military service are known to be devoted to the public interest. Their zeal, gallantry, and skill have long been established. The country duly appreciates their value, but unremitted care should be taken to abstain from any act which may tend to impair their high character. And what so likely to derogate from this as the assumption of important executive or ministerial authority by a military commander, or the disregard of his orders?

The exercise of authority not possessed nor delegated—the non-observance of instructions, or the expenditure of the public treasure, not warranted by law nor justified by imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just espousibility of all in authority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service.

## MR. HAYWOOD.

We conclude the defence of Mr. *Haywood* in today's paper. We have not published the appendix to his address, as that would make three or four columns more, and is composed of his letter accepting the appointment of Senator, certain resolutions of instruction adopted by the Democratic Legislature of 1842, and what Senators Benton, Webster, Mangum, &c., said in the Senate of Mr. H's resignation. Some of these have already been laid before our readers, and others are immaterial to a fair hearing of Mr. H's defence.

We have endeavored to read this lengthy document with calmness and a desire to do its author full justice. Whatever our readers may think of it after they peruse it, we regard this address as surpassing, in arrogance, and insolence, and in open and shameless desertion of principle, any production we have ever seen. To review the whole address is out of the question, had we even the patience for such a task. The very first paragraph of this lengthy address stumps the author of it as an arrogant, vain creature, eat up with an extravagant opinion of his own greatness. He in effect tells the people, that I *William H. Haywood, Jr.*, do not on ordinary occasions condescend to tell the common people my reasons for any act I may do; but if assailed, leave "my manner of life," "my known character," "my public acts," "my patriotism," to consign to oblivion the whisperings of the envious and the calumnies of the malignant." And a departure from this rule now, "gives him much pain," he must confess; but the "minions" and "tools" of power have dared arraign the pure *William H. Haywood, Jr.*, and he speaks, though it much pains his vanity. His royal highness has said—though it gave him much pain to say at all—

*I am Sir Oracle;*
*When I ope my mouth let no dog bark."*

Then, ye "envious," hush your "whisperings," and ye "malignant" cease your "calumnies;" acquiesce in the treason, obey your superior, give *him* praise. If there were wanting anything to fill to overflowing the measure of contempt and scorn with which the Democracy of the State and the Union regard *Mr. Haywood*, the tone of his address is more than sufficient to do the work.

But the matter of the address is as bad as its tone. Well may the Federalists defend Mr. Haywood. He has in sentiment gone over to their doctrines on the tariff most fully; and uses all the subterfuge and humbuggery to sustain the protective system so common among the Tariff advocates. He first attempts to shield his treachery behind McKay's Bill of 1841, which he says he approved; but the Bill of 1846 being widely different from the former, he could not vote for it. Now, here Mr. Haywood is certainly wilfully or ignorantly at fault. The two Bills are nearly precisely the same, only the Bill of 1846 is more favourable to the South than that of 1841, inasmuch as the duties on many articles are lower in the former than in the latter. And as to the statement that "McKay's Bill" of 1841, was the test in the elections of that year, it is utterly false, and Mr. Haywood knows it. The great question was on the part of the Democracy, "a reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard,"—no definite plan was named, and "McKay's Bill of 1841" was never heard of, only incidentally, at the elections.

But why talk about these collateral issues, when Mr. Haywood abandons the whole creed of the Democracy upon this question? He openly advocates "protection," and says "the Jackson Republicans" were always for a protective tariff, and believed it constitutional. What think ye of that, Democrats? What think ye of a man professing Democracy, who tells you that you were always in favor of discriminating for protection to manufacturers, and that such doctrine is not unconstitutional? If the *principle* of protection is constitutional, the Democratic creed is all nonsense, and the manufacturers and their friends can tax us for their benefit just as much as they please, and we must submit. And Mr. Haywood attempts to sustain this libel upon Democracy, by reference to isolated passages in the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and other Democratic sages. This is the invariable shift of the Federal Tariffites to sustain their abominable system. *Stewart* and other high tariffites, refer to these very same extracts to sustain the Tariff of 1842, to which Mr. Haywood says he is opposed.

But Mr. Haywood objected to the *ad valorem* principle of the bill of 1846, and was in favor of specific duties. [illegible] is the *ad valorem* principle lays the tax upon the cost or value [illegible] this he was opposed, as undemocratic. He wanted specific duties, as in the tariff of 1842, all cotton cloths were taxed as worth 30 cents per yard, when some cost 30, and others only 6 and 10 cents—thus taxing the coarse article commonly used by the poor, ten times as high as the fine article used by the rich. This is Mr. Haywood's Democracy, and he says it was always the doctrine of the "Jackson Republicans."

It will be observed, too, that Mr. H. laments deeply the "ruin and distress" the Bill of 1846 must create among the manufacturers, (and that the greatest burden will fall upon the "poor laborers" in these manufactories,) from the early day at which it goes into operation—only four month's notice! The tariff of '42 gave only one month's notice; but as that *increased* the taxes for the benefit of the manufacturers, our "christian and gentleman" Senator had no tears to shed for that. We suppose he learned this humbuggery from Daniel Webster, when Black Dan was learning a similar lesson, about Mr. Haywood's "purity of motives," great "conscientiousness," &c., of which he spoke so feelingly in the Senate.

But Mr. H. refers to the instructions passed by the Legislature that elected him, and says, "who can accuse me of treachery, when I obeyed those instructions"? He admits the Legislature instructed him to vote for the principles contained in the Bill of '46, *or resign;* and "hav'nt I resigned"? Then he accepted the Senatorship, not to carry out the principles he professed, but to *resign* if he was called upon to carry them out. Call you this not the worst of treachery? Had he told the Democrats in the Legislature he would not vote to reduce the tariff of 1842—that he would not vote for such a Bill as that of 1846, would they have elected him to the Senate? No, indeed, they would have spurned him "as a pestilence," and conferred the honor upon some honest Democrat, whose conscience was not too tender to admit of his proving true to his professions, and who did not think all the world fools but himself.

We are now done with *William H. Haywood, Jr.* The motives which prompted him to the extraordinary course he has taken, are probably known only to himself and his God. He may be an honest politician; but if he is, he certainly has a bad way of showing it to the world. When his letter accepting the Senatorship first appeared in 1843, a venerable Democrat, who knew him well, then said to us—"Mark what I tell you: Haywood will betray his party and principles before the end of his term, and this letter is framed expressly to cover his desertion." We then repelled any such suspicion; but how prophetically true were those words from one whom the Democracy of Mecklenburg ever loved to honor.

## PENNSLYVANIA AND THE TARIFF.

The Federalists are making so much noise about the deception the Democrats practised upon the people of Pennsylvania at the last Presidential election, that one would think that whole country was in a blaze of indignation on account of the passage of McKay's Tariff Bill. But if the people will read the following capital Resolutions adopted a few days since at a meeting of the sterling Democracy of Old Chester County, Pa., they will see that there are *sound* Democrats in Pennsylvania as well as elsewhere—and that the clamor of the whigs about Pennsylvania Tariffism is not so frightful as it might be. The Resolutions adopted in old Chester are as follows:

*Resolved*, That the result of the presidential election of 1844 was a solemn decision, after the fullest investigation by the people of the United States, in favor of a continued democratic administration of the powers of the general government entirely repudiating federal whig doctrines as inconsistent with the harmony and general welfare of the Union; and we, representing in this annual meeting the democracy of Chester county, do, at the expiration of the first session of Congress since that auspicious defeat, now renew our congratulations with our brethren elsewhere upon the energy and firmness which brought that political campaign to its glorious close, placing our principles upon an impregnable basis, and securing firmly the prosperity, concord, and honor of the republic.

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Chester county occupy and maintain, in 1846, the same position on the tariff which they avowed in general county meeting in 1844: which was and is, in the language of James K. Polk to John K. Kane, that "it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to *all* the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." This we believed to be the true tariff doctrine then—we believe it to be so now. By it, the tariff of 1842 has been condemned, and by it we would judge of and pass upon the tariff of 1846.

*Resolved*, That if it be the plain duty of all governments first to consult "the greatest good of the greatest number," we are at a loss to conceive why agriculture in this country should be postponed or underrated in comparison with any other pursuit—the fruitful source, as it is, of our national riches, setting in motion the wheel of the manufactory, and lighting the fires of the furnace, sustaining all the departments of industry—commercial, mechanical, professional—constituting the chief pillar of our power and strength—building out of its produce our cities, and elevating the condition of the mass to comfort and independence.

*Resolved*, That the farmers, the hardy yeomanry of the country, amounting, according to the census of 1840, with their families and fellow-laborers, to fifteen millions out of the twenty millions of people in the United States, and producing, yearly, six hundred and fifty millions out of the one thousand millions, in dollars, of value resulting from *our annual* aggregate industry, are the great leading class of the nation—soldiers in time of war, tax-payers in time of peace. That their welfare, the solid basis of republican institutions, should receive the fostering paramount care of the government, by opening markets in all quarters of the world for their immense produce, by millions of hard hands reaped from millions of fertile acres, and by affording them the means for supplying their articles of consumption at fair, cheap rates, freed from the restraints of *monopoly* and *undue restrictive laws*.

*Resolved*, That we view with indignation and utter astonishment the glaring inconsistency of that party claiming to be champions of American industry, and self-styled whig, in overlooking the claims and rights of this pre-eminently worthy and deserving class of our citizens; whose produce, selling at low rates, wheat at eighty cents a bushel, and other articles at small profits, if any; yet receive no notice at all from that protective party, which reserves all its clamors and sympathies for manufacturers, reaping 10 per cent. half yearly, upon their gigantic capitals.

*Resolved*, That we are willing to embrace all the advantages which the home market affords—to nourish it and increase it by all fair and just means; but that it is utterly futile to suppose that 350,000 people, (the number of manufacturers in the United States, according to the last census,) can, aided even by their machinery, consume half, quarter, or a tenth part of the produce of this fertile land; and [illegible] farmers, planters, and agriculturists, to the wheels of that small class, is a most crying injustice, and subversive of the general welfare.

*Resolved*, That the necessary and proper expenses of the general government will secure, as long as it is raised by duties instead of by direct taxation, the most ample protection to manufacturers, under all circumstances whatsoever, and make their business the preferred petted pusuit, more profitable than any other, and a speedier road to fortune; and knowing, as the whig leaders well do, that the policy of our government, in the estimation of all parties, is firmly settled upon the custom-house system of raising its revenue, we can accord to their present efforts at agitation and panic nothing but the sternest condemnation, as a mere electioneering scheme of the most rehensible character—a bold attempt to cheat and deceive the intelligence of the people, and practice upon their sufferings, to aggrandize office seekers and whig managers.

*Resolved*, That the law modifying and equalizing the high restrictive duties of the act of 1842, passed at the session of Congress just closed demands a fair trial, matured as it was upon a comprehensive survey of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and labor, and sustained by votes from all sections of the Union, east, west, north, and south. That duties of thirty per cent, are a large discrimination in favor of the manufacturer, which will be increased by freight, insurance, and other cost, ten or fifteen per cent. more; and that we view it as a libel upon American enterprise and skill, to assert that with such a protection, of over 40 per cent., aided by pre-eminent natural resources, they cannot stand out against any competition whatever, that such a course in reference to this law is due not only to the public sentiment of the country, as manifested in Congress, but also the lasting welfare and success of each and all of its great interests, and more especially of the iron and coal interests of Pensylvania, in order that the actual operations of the law may be discovered and amended, if necessary, and the tariff question thus be permanently settled upon principles of right and justice, and its frequent agitation, so injurious to all affected by our revenue laws hereafter be avoided.

*Resolved*, That the attention of the whole country is due to the recent correspondence, now publishing in the papers of the day, between Daniel Webster and leading manufacturers in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania—representing iron, coal, cotton, woollen, sugar refined, and other protected interests—wherein *it is confessed* and asserted that the high duties of the act of 1842 are no longer needed, and a consent proffered, by the manufacturers themselves, to a large reduction; and that the attention of the country is likewise due to the project prepared by Mr. Webster, in accordance with such views, lowering the rates of that very tariff—which compromise was repudiated by whig senators, for no other apparent reason than that the people could not be agitated to advantage if they were participants in such concession—a proceeding which we are compelled to regard as a most scandalous avowal of political dishonesty, and a bold publication to the world that the tariff is to be converted hereafter into a mischievious instrument of panic, agitation, and distress, to help whig nominees towards the presidential chair.

*Resolved*, That we hail with feelings of pleasure and sincere gratification the re-enactment of the independent treasury system—a measure calculated to exercise a salutary influence upon the bank paper circulation, by restraining it from those ruinous expansions heretofore so frequently experienced, and to establish the domestic and foreign business and trade of our country upon a more stable basis.

*Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of James K. Polk, President of the United States; that the thanks of the people are due to his able and industrious cabinet; and as Pennsylvanians, we are proud of the Secretary of State, James Buchanan, whose commanding abilities and unsullied character contribute largely in support of the present democratic administration.

*Resolved*, That the Vice President, George M. Dallas, in his recent casting vote in the United States Senate on the tariff bill, exhibited a degree of moral firmness which has scarcely a parallel in the pages of our legislative record; showing himself to be a statesman without fear, as he always has been one without reproach; intent, after a comprehensive survey of his responsibilities, in doing his duty to the whole Union, so clearly developed in his address to senators on the occasion; and that the day is assuredly coming, when that casting vote will be celebrated as equalling the iron will, the foresight, the patriotic service of Gen. Jackson in removing the deposites, and vetoing the recharter of the United States Bank.

*Resolved*, That while we regard the *Mexican war* as one in which the United States will stand justified in the eyes of the world on account of the repeated wrongs and acts of bad faith by Mexico towards our government and citizen; and while we believe that during its continuance, it should be prosecuted with vigor, and be sustained by all having a proper feeling for the rights and honor of their country, nevertheless hope that no reasonable efforts will be spared by our government to bring it to an early and honorable termination.

*Resolved*, That the democracy of Pennsylvania are not to be bought by a bank, or frightened by a tariff panic; that the intelligence of her democrats is adequete to solve the tariff as it has done the currency question, and place sundry whig notions among the class of obsolete ideas; that her vote was cast in 1844, upon the fullest and most accurate knowledgment of the various issues of the day, never having been cheated but once—in 1840; and we now proclaim to our political brethren, that, dispite the manœuvres of secret or open enemies, as Pennsylvania always has been, so will she continue, true to her ancient colors.

## LIST OF MEMBERS ELECT,

*To the next General Assembly of North Carolina.*

### SENATORS.

*Anson*—D. D. Daniel.
*Ashe and Surry*—Alex. B. McMillan.
*Beaufort and Hyde*—David Carter.
*Bertie*—John R. Gillam.
*Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Robert Melvin.**
*Buncombe, Henderson, &c.*—N. W. Woodfin.
*Burke, &c.*—Samuel F. Patterson.
*Cabarrus, &c.*—Christopher Melchor.
*Camden and Currituck.*— —— Barnard.
*Carteret, &c.*—James Howard.
*Caswell.—Calvin Graves.*
*Chatham*—William Albright.
*Chowan, &c.—Whitmel Stallings.*
*Craven.—Nathaniel Street.*
*Cumberland.—Dr. T. N. Cameron.*
*Davidson—Samuel Hargrave.*
*Duplin.—James K. Hill.*
*Edgecomb—Louis D. Wilson.*
*Franklin*—John E. Thomas.
*Greene and Lenoir—Edwin G. Speight.*
*Granville*—Dr. Russell.
*Guilford*—John A. Gilmer.
*Halifax*—Andrew Joyner.
*Haywood, Macon, &c.*—Michael Francis.
*Hertford, &c*—R. G. Cooper.
*Iredell*—J. M. Bogle.
*Johnston—James Tomlinson.*
*Lincoln and Catawba.—L. Stowe.*
*Eartin—Daniel Ward.*
*Mecklenburg—Thomas L. Hutchison.*
*Moore and Montgomery*—Alexander Kelly.
*Nash—Doctor Drake.*
*New Hanover—William S. Ashe.*
*Northampton*—John M. Moody.
*Onslow—William Ferrend.*
*Orange*—Hugh Waddell.
*Pasquotank and Perquimons*—Gen. Ehringhaus.
*Person*— —— *Hester.*
*Pitt*—B. F. Eborn.
*Randolph*—Alexander Hogan.
*Richmond, &c.*—John Gilchrist.
*Rockingham—G. D Boyd.*
*Rowan and Davie*—J. Kerr.
*Rutherford and Cleaveland—Dr. Mills.*
*Sampson*—[illegible]
*Stokes*—John F. Poindexter.
*Wake—George W. Thompson.*
*Warren—Gen. M. T. Hawkins.*
*Washington and Tyrrell*—Joseph Halsey.
*Wayne—John Exum.*

Democrats 23, Whigs 27.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Anson:* Hargrave and Richardson.†
*Ashe:* Benjamin Calloway.
*Beaufort:* Edward Stanly, Thomas Smaw.
*Bertie:* John W. Bond, R. O. Britton.
*Bladen: T. S. D. McDowell.*
*Brunswick:* Henry Watters.
*Buncombe:* John A. Fagg. Alfred B. Chunn.
*Burke, &c:* W. F. McKesson, J. J. Erwin.
*Cabarrus:* J. W. Scott, L. B. Krimminger.
*Caldwell:* E. P. Miller.
*Camden:* a Whig (name unknown.)
*Carteret:* Jennings Piggott.
*Caswell: James K. Lea. John B. McMullen.*
*Chatham:* M. Q. Waddell, Daniel Hackney, and Thomas Lassiter.
*Cherokee:* Mr. Hayes.
*Chowan:* Robert T. Paine.
*Cleaveland:* a *Democrat* believed to be elected.
*Columbus:* *N. L. Williamson.*
*Craven:* Wm. H. Washington, Henry T. Guion.
*Cumberland: G. W. Pegram, Duncan Shaw.*
*Currituck:* Name unknown—[Independent.]
*Davidson:* V. Hoover, H. Waiser.
*Davie:* G. A. Miller.
*Duplin: Davis* and *Kelly.*
*Edgecomb: Wyatt Moye. William F. Dancy.*
*Franklin: Collins* and *Martin.*
*Gates:* —— *Gathing.*
*Greene:* —— *Edwards.*
*Granville:* R. B. Gilliam, *Bullock* and *Stone.*
*Guilford:* Nathan Hunt, E. W. Ogburne, Peter Adams.
*Halifax: L. M. Long, M. C. Whitaker.*
*Haywood:* —— *Ferguson.*
*Henderson:* Mr. Foster.
*Hertford:* Kenneth Rayner.
*Hyde:* Mr. Credle.
*Iredell:* R. Reid, W. W. George, W. H. Haynes.
*Johnston:* Ashly Sumers, *Lunceford Richardson.*
*Jones:* William Foy.
*Lenoir:* Jesse Jackson [Independent.]
*Lincoln: J. H. White, P. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson John Webster.*
*Macon:* John Y. Hicks.
*Martin: A. H. Coffield.*
*Mecklenburg: John W. Potts, John N. Davis, Robert Lemmonds.*
*Moore: M. B. Person.*
*Montgomery: Zebedee Russell.*
*Nash: William D Harrison.*
*New Hanover: Edward Hall, Thomas Williams.*
*Northampton:* E. J. Peebles, D. A Barnes.
*Onslow: Harvey Cox.*
*Orange:* Giles Mebane, Chesley Faucett, J. B. Leathers, *Sidney Smith.*
*Pasquotank:* Mr. Charles.
*Perquimons:* T. Skinner.
*Person:* James Hoteman.
*Pitt:* Elias J. Blount, H. F. Harris.
*Randolph:* Abram Brower, —— White.
*Richmond:* Walter L. Steele.
*Robeson: Regan* and *McNeill.*
*Rockingham: Daniel W. Courts, Joseph Neal.*
*Rowan:* —— Ribelin, *John W. Ellis.*
*Rutherford:* William F. Jones, Simeon McCurry.
*Sampson: David Murphy,* —— *Brown.*
*Stanly:* Mr. Palmer.
*Stokes:* R. Golding, *Marshall* and *Martin.*
*Surry:* Puryear, Gwinn, *Sheeks.*
*Tyrrell:* One Whig, (name unknown.)
*Wake: B. D. Sims, G. H. Wilder, W. W. Holden*
*Warren: A. A. Austin, J. H. Hawkins.*
*Washington:* Mr. Nicholls.
*Wayne: Elias Barnes. Curtis H. Brogden.*
*Wilkes:* Gen. Jas. Wellborn, J. J. Gammon.
*Yancey: Mr. Flemming.*

Democrats 53, Whigs 65, Independent 2.

NOTE.—The names in *Italics* are Democrats; those in Roman letters are Whigs.
*Died since the Election. †Resigned.

## MR. HAYWOOD'S ADDRESS.

We lay before our readers to-day the Address of Ex-Senator Haywood to the people of North Carolina. Mr. Haywood has a right to be heard in his own defence, and the Democrats of the State owe it to themselves as well as to him to examine the statements and arguments set forth in his Address. When we first heard of his resignation, and after we had given to his extraordinary and unexpected conduct due consideration, we were forced to speak of him in terms, which, we feel confident, were acknowledged to be just and proper by the entire democratic party of North Carolina; and we assure the public that it affords us no pleasure now to state, that after a patient examination of his Defence we see no reason to change or even modify our opinion. On the contrary we are confirmed in our belief that he acted in bad faith towards his party; that he refused, for no good reasons, to remain in the Senate and contribute by his vote to reduce the tariff-taxes of the people of North Carolina; that he flinched at a moment when, if ever, he might have *proved* himself a "successful" supporter of the Administration; and that his course upon this vital question, so far from entitling him "to the confidence respect and approbation of the democratic party," is justly calculated to expose him to a loss of confidence and approbation, and to the profound and lasting indignation of all genuine Republicans.

Mr. Haywood has selected his own position—the Democratic party remains where it was when he left it. Thank God! it does not depend for its success upon the course which this or that public man may think proper to pursue. Its principles will continue to be as pure, and its real advocates and servants as honest and as much in earnest as they were when Mr. Haywood himself stood in the ranks, and dealt his blows upon the Federal adversary. We regret his separation from us; but if he intends to adhere to the doctrines advanced in his Address, then we say the sooner he comes out *openly* for the Whigs the better. For years he has been caressed and honored by the democratic party of the State. Believing him to be reliable and sound at heart, and knowing his usefulness as a party man, when he chose to exert himself, many things were overlooked by the democrats in that spirit of charity which seeks to advance truth at whatever sacrifice; and at length he was crowned by his party with the highest and brightest honors which his party could confer upon him in the councils of the Union. *The result is known.* The country was startled by it, and the people of both parties will not soon forget it.

With Mr. Haywood's motives we have nothing to do. The springs which moved him to the performance of the act which all his friends regret, and which he must regret to the last day of his life, are buried in his own bosom, or perhaps disclosed in his Address; but it is by that *public* act we judge him, and by that he must stand or fall. We have neither charged nor *repeated* the charge that he was bribed by the manufacturers: the *repitition* and *circulation* of that charge was left for certain whig Editors, who seem all of a sudden to have taken his character and reputation into their especial keeping. Distant be the day when even the *suspicion* of bribery shall attach itself to the garments of any son of North Carolina!

Owing to the crowded state of our columns it is not possible this week to go at length into an examination of Mr. Haywood's positions; but in subsequent numbers we shall take up his Address, when, by the aid of TRUTH, every point therein will be successfully and triumphantly met.—*Raleigh Standard.*


**Medical Notice.**

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County Court, [illegible] store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y


## PRICES CURRENT.

### COLUMBIA, S. C., JULY 16.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagging, | 15 a 22 | Nails, | 5½ a 20 |
| Bale Rope, | 6½ a 10 | Pork, | 5 a 5½ |
| Bacon, | 7 a 7½ | Rice, | 2 a 4½ |
| Butter, | 12 a 14 | Sugar, Musco. | 9 a 11 |
| Coffee, Cuba, | 8 a 10 | Havana, White, | 14 a 16 |
| Rio, | 8 a 10 | " Brown, | 9 a 10 |
| Java, | 13½ a 14 | Loaf, | 14 a 16 |
| Cotton, | 6 a 7¾ | Lump, | 14 a 16 |
| Flour, | 5 a 6¾ | Crushed, | 15 a 18 |
| Corn, | 82 a 85 | Doubled Refin. | 15½ a 00 |
| Iron, | 5 a 10 | Salt, | $1 a 1¾ |
| Lard, | 10 a 12 | Tallow, | 6 a 7 |
| Molasses, | 40 a 37½ | Teas, | 75 a $1¼ |

### CAMDEN, S. C., JULY 15.

(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, (scarce) | 8 a 12½ | Bagging, | 12½ a 16 |
| Beef, per pound, | 3½ a 5 | Cheese, pound, | a |
| Buter do | 12½ a 25 | Coffee, | 8 a 14 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 a 80 | Cotton Yarn, | 87½ |
| do apple, | 50 a 55 | Powder, keg, | $6 a 7 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 7½ | Iron, pound, | 5 a 6¼ |
| Corn, | 80 $1 | Lead, pound, | 7 a 9 |
| Flour, | $6 a 6 50 | Lamp Oil, | $1 a 1 25 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 37½ | Lime, barrel, | $2 a 2 50 |
| Lard, pound, | 10 a 12 | Molasses, | 37½ a 45 |
| Linseed Oil, | 75 a 80 | Mackarel, bbl. | a |
| Oats, bushel, | 40 a 45 | Nails, cut, lb. | 5 a 6 |
| Peas, | 65 a 80 | Rope, | 6½ a 12 |
| Potatoes, swt. | 37½ a 50 | Rice, bushel, | $3 a 4 |
| do irish. | a | Sugar, pound, | 8 a 11 |
| Pork, pound, | 5 a 6 | Salt, sack, | $1 50 a 175 |
| Rye, | $1 50 a 175 | Shot, pound, | 8 a 10 |
| Tallow, | 7 a 8 | Steel, pound, | 16 a 23 |
| Tobacco, | 8 a 40 | Tea, | 75 a $1 50 |
| Whiskey, | 50 a 55 | Twine, | 20 a 25 |

### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. JULY 17.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 1 00 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 45 a 55 | Molasses, | 21 a 25 |
| Bacon, | 7½ a 8 | Oats, | 40 a 45 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 7½ | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 75 a 80 | Salt, bush. | 45 a 50 |
| Candles, F. F. | 13 a 15 | Do. sack, | $1¾ a 2 |
| Flour, | 4½ a 4¾ | Wheat, | 90 a 95 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 40 a 42 |

REMARKS.—Business dull. Cotton 7 to 7½. Flour 5½ to 5¾ Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 7 to 8. Oats 30 to 35.

### CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 17.

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagging, | 12 a 14½ | Pork, | 14½ a 15 |
| Bale Rope, | 4 a 5½ | Rice, | 2¼ a 4½ |
| Bacon, | 6¾ a 7¾ | Sugar, Lous. | 6 a 7 |
| Butter, | 16 a 21 | Havana, white | 10 a 10½ |
| Coffee, Rio, | 8½ a 8 | " brown, | 7½ a 7¾ |
| Java, | 12 a 13 | Muscovado, | 6½ a 8 |
| Cuba, | | Lump, | 9½ a 10 |
| Flour, | 5½ a 5¾ | Loaf, | 11 a 12 |
| Corn, | 68 a 70 | Crushed, | 12 a 12½ |
| Iron, | $1 a 1½ | Doub. refined, | 12 a 12½ |
| Lard, | 7½ a 8 | Salt, | $106 a 110 |
| Molasses, | 21 a 32 | Tea, | 18 a 50 |
| Nails, | 4¾ | Cotton, | 6½ a 8 |

## Bring it Back.

ON Tuesday of last Superior Court, some one took from the Courthouse, in Charlotte, an UMBRELLA that did not belong to them. It is engraved on the handle the name of "J. R. Garland [illegible] N. C." Whoever has it must know [illegible] Greensboro', [illegible] it is not theirs and if they are honest, they [illegible] the owner by returning it at his silver-smith shop in this place, or at the Jeffersonian Office.

Charlotte, Sept. 4, 1846. 77


**Notice.**

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter for Company to construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line, in the direction of Camden.

Sept 4, 1846. 77

**Pure South Down and Leicester Buck and North Devon Bull Calves for sale.**

THE Subscriber has for sale a few selected and excellent specimens of the above Stock, (including the PURE BRED, three quarters, and seven eighths. Also, a superior THOROUGH BRED BULL CALF 2 years old the 12th of October last and three other grade Bull Calves of unsurpassed beauty all ready for delivery.

W. R. HOLT.

The subscriber *warrants* the above stock to be descended from the purest and best specimens of thorough bred stock in the U. States.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C. Sept 4 77 4t


*STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
CABARRUS COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1846.

R. W. Morrison, Agent for R. King and A. Morrison vs. Hervey C. Reid.—Attachment levied upon his undivided interest in the Lands of George Reid, deceased, adjoining the Lands of George Reid and Andrew Hartsell on the east bank of Rocky River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 31 Monday in October next, and then and there plead or demur to said levy, otherwise order of sale will be made.

Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of July, 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

R. W. FOARD, C. C. C.

Aug 21 75 (Pr's fee, $5 62.) 6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
*CABARRUS COUNTY.*

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, July Term,* 1846.

Simon and Ephraim Bost, Administrator of John H. Bost, deceased, vs. Jesse Revis—Attachment levied upon the Lands of Jesse Revis, known as the Weddington Tract, adjoining the Lands of David C. and James M. Purviance, John C. Reid and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, published in Charlotte, N. C., for said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the THIRD MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, and then and there plead or demur to said Levy, otherwise Order of Sale will be made.

Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, A.D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

R. W. FOARD, C. C. C.

Aug 21 75 (Pr's fee $5 62½) 6w


**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name. Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PETTUS.

Jan 30, 1846 46 tf

## POETRY.

### A HARD HIT.

Gen. Morris the poetical Brigadier of the N. Y. Militia having in a fit of martial inspiration recited a "National Anthem," of his own composition, as his contribution towards the conquest of Mexico has been very unkindly dealt with by some wag in the N. Y. Mirror after the following fashion:

SIR: My attention was this morning directed to the splendid "National Anthem" sung at the Tabernacle last night. A young and patriotic friend has handed me what he calls an "opposition anthem," which, while it retains the chief beauties of the "national," is a decided improvement from the original ideas added. I enclose it.

Your ob't serv't,
G. P. MUDDLE.

AIR: *Scots wha hae*—or as near as possible.

"Freedom spreads her downy wings!"
"Down"—that will be feathers soon,
"Over all created things"
From the nigger to the coon.
Hallelujah whack!
Therefore—let us sing a song
To strike great fears our foes among.
(As Chinese charge with sound of gong.)
Woop, whirra, whack-ma crack!

CHORUS.

Pawn your shirt, and buy a gun,
Train your whiskers—'arm and on!"

"The highest spot a smiling sun"
E'er laughed, or smiled, or sneered upon,
Is a "Vera"—where Washington
Smiles on the patriot note.
*Therefore* "sound the peals of fame
Ye who hear Columbia's name,"
And ye who don't may do the same,
Until you crack your throat.

CHORUS.

Pawn your shirt, and buy a gun,
Train your whiskers—'arm and on!"

"Heirs of an immortal sire,"
I see your kindling eyes on fire
I see your pluck mount higher and higher,
Cock a doodle doo.
*Therefore* "with shouts and loud hurrahs"
Let us join in bellowing wars
"While our rainbow flag of stars"
Is flopping in our view.

CHORUS.

Pawn your shirt, and buy a gun,
Train your whiskers—'arm and on!"

Let Mexico, Let England come,
My verse alone shall drive them home—
More powerful than shell or bomb,
I'll wake my addled lyre.
No foe can stand such jarring verse,
Their fleets and armies must disperse,
And howling fly with many a curse,
From such a rhyming fire.

CHORUS.

Pawn your shirt, and buy a gun,
Train your whiskers—'arm and on!"

### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS VERSIFIED.

The Decalogue has been thus tersely and quaintly rendered into rhyme, and would in this shape be a good exercise for the memories of young children:

1. I am the Lord thy God—serve only me—
2. Before no idole bow thy impious knee;
3. Use no my name in trifles nor in jest;
4. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest;
5. Ever to parents due obedience pay;
6. Thy fellow-creatures, man, thou shalt not slay;
7. In no adulterous commerce bear a part;
8. From stealing keep with care thy hand and heart;
9. All false report against thy neighbor, hate;
10. And never indulge a wish for his estate.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE YOUNG COUPLE.

BY DOUGLASS JERROLD.

There is to be a wedding this morning at the corner house in the terrace. The pastry-cook's people have been there half a dozen times already; all day yesterday there was a great stir and bustle and they were up this morning as soon as it was light. Miss Emma Fielding is going to be married to young Mr. Harvey.

Heaven alone can tell in what bright colors this marriage is painted upon the mind of the little house-maid at number six, who has hardly slept a wink all night with thinking of it, and now stands on the unwashed doorsteps leaning upon her broom, and looking wistfully towards the enchanted house. Nothing short of omniscience can divine what visions of the baker, or the green-grocer, or the smart and most insinuating butterman, are flitting across her mind—what thoughts of how she would dress on such an occasion, if she were a lady—of how she would dress if she were only a bride—of how cook would dress, being bridesmaid, conjointly with her sister "in place" at Fulham, and how the clergyman, deeming them so many ladies, would be quite humble and respectful. What day dreams of hope and happiness—of life being one perpetual holiday, with no master and no mistress to grant or withhold it—of every Sunday being a Sunday out—of pure freedom as to curls and ringlets, and no obligation to hide fine heads of hair in caps—what pictures of happiness vast and immense to her, but utterly ridiculous to us, bewilder the brain of the little housemaid at number six, all called into existence by the wedding at the corner!

We smile at such things, and so we should, tho' perhaps for a better reason than commonly presents itself. It should be pleasant to us to know that there are notions of happiness so moderate and limited, since those who entertain them, happiness and lightness of heart are very easily bestowed.

But the little house-maid is awakened from her reverie, for from the door of the magical corner house, the bride runs towards her, all fluttering in smart new dress and streaming ribands, her friend Jane Adams, who comes, all out of breath to redeem a solemn promise of taking her in, under cover of the confusion, to see the breakfast table spread forth in state—and such sights!!—her young mistress ready dressed for church.

And there, in good truth, when they have stolen up stairs on tip toe, and edged themselves in at the chamber—there is Miss Emma looking like the sweetest picture in a white chip bonnet and orange flower, and all other elegancies becoming a bride, (with the make and shape and quality of every article of which the girl is perfectly familiar in one moment and never forget to her dying day)—and there is Miss Emma's mamma in tears, and Miss Emma's papa comforting her, and saying how that of course she has been looking forward to this, and how happy she ought to be—and there, too, is Miss Emma's sister with her arms round her neck, and the other bridesmaid with smiles and tears, quieting the children, who would cry more, only that they are so finely dressed, and yet sob for fear sister Emma should be taken away—and it is all so affecting that the two servant girls cry more than any body; and Jane Adams, sitting down upon the stairs, when they have crept away, declares that her legs tremble so that she don't know what to do, and that she will pity her Miss Emma that she never had a hasty word from her, and that she does hope and pray she may be happy.

But Jane soon comes round again and then surely there never was anything like the breakfast table, glittering with plate and china, and set out with flowers and sweets, and long necked bottles, in the most sumptuous and dazzling manner. In the centre, too, is the mighty charm—the cake glistening with frosty sugar and garnished beautifully. They agree that there ought to be a little Cupid under one of the barley-sugar temples, or at least two hearts and an arrow; but with this exception there is nothing to wish for and a table could not be handsomer. As they arrive at this conclusion, who should come in but Mr. John? to whom Jane says that it's only Anne, from number six; and John says he knows, for he has often winked his eye down the area; which caused Anne to blush and look confused. She is going away, indeed; when Mr. John will have it that she must drink a glass of wine, and he says, never mind it's being early in the morning it won't hurt her: so they shut the door and pour out the wine; and Anne drinking Jane's health and adding "and here's wishing you yours, Mr. John," drinks it in a great many sips—Mr. John all the time making jokes appropriate to the occasion. At last, Mr. John, who has waxed bolder by degrees, pleads the usage at weddings, and the privilege of a kiss, which he obtains after a great scuffle; and footsteps being now heard on the stairs, they disperse suddenly.

By this time a carriage has driven up to convey the bride to church, and Anne of number six, prolonging the process of "cleaning her door," has the satisfaction of beholding the bride and bridesmaids, and the papa and mamma, hurry into the same and drive rapidly off. Nor is this all, for soon other carriages begin to arrive with a posse of company, all beautifully dressed, at whom she could stand and gaze forever; but having something else to do, is compelled to take one last long look, and then shut the street door.

And now the company have gone down to breakfast, and tears have given place to smiles, for the corks are out of all the long-necked bottles, and their contents are disappearing rapidly. Miss Emma's papa is at the top of the table, Miss Emma's mamma is at the bottom; and beside the latter are Miss Miss Emma herself and her husband—admitted on all hands to be the handsomest couple ever known. All down both sides of the table, too, are various young gentlemen who seem to think so; and there is a post of honor, is an unmarried aunt of Miss Emma's, reported to possess unheard of riches, and to have expressed vast testamentary intentions respecting her favorite niece and nephew. This lady has been very liberal and generous already, as the jewels worn by the bride abundantly testify; but that is nothing to what she intends to do, or even has done, for she put herself in close communication with the dress-maker three months ago, and prepared a wardrobe (with some articles worked by her own hands) fit for a Princess. People may call her an old maid, and so she may be, but she is neither cross nor ugly for all that; on the contrary, she is very cheerful and pleasant looking, and very kind and tender hearted; which is no matter of surprise except in those who yield to popular prejudices without winking why, and will never grow wiser or ever known better.

Of all the company though, none are more pleasant to behold, or better pleased with themselves than two young children, who, in honor of the day have seats among the guests. Of these, one is a little fellow of six or eight years old, brother to the bride—and the other a girl of the same age, or something younger, whom he calls his wife.' The real bride and bridegroom are not more devoted than they: he all love and attention, and she all blushes and tenderness, toying with a little bouquet which he gave her this morning, and placing the scattered rose leaves in her bosom with nature's own coquettishness.

They have these children, and their little hearts have been nearly broken when the absent one has been dispraised in jest. When will there come in after life a passion so earnest, generous, and true as theirs; what, even in its gentlest realities can have the grace and charm that hovers round such fair lovers!

By this time the merriment and happiness of the feast had gained their height; certain ominous looks begin to be exchanged between the bridesmaids, and somehow it gets whispered about that the carriage which is to take the young couple into the the country has arrived. Such members of the party as are most disposed to prolong its enjoyments, affect to consider this as a false alarm; but it turns out too true, being speedily confirmed, first, by the retirement of the bride and a select file of intimates, who are to prepare her for the journey; and secondly, by the withdrawal of the ladies generally. To this there ensues a particularly awkward pause, in which every body essays to be facetious, and nobody succeeds; at length the bridegroom makes a mysterious disappearance in obedience to some equally mysterious signal; and the table is deserted.

Now, for at least six weeks last past it has been solemly devised and settled that the young couple should go away in secret; but they no sooner appeared without the door than the drawing-room windows are blockaded up with ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the dining-room panes with gentleman's face beaming farewell in every queer variety of expression. The hall and steps are crowded with servants in white favors, mixed up with particular friends and relations, who have dared out to say good b'ye; and foremost in the group are the tiny lovers arm in arm thinking, with fluttering hearts, what happiness it would be to dash away together in that gallant coach and never part again.

The bride has barely time for one hurried glance at her old home, when the steps rattle, the door slams, the horses clatter on the pavement, and they have left it far away.

A knot of woman servants still remain clustered in the hall, whispering among themselves; and, there, of course, is Anne from number six, who has made another escape on some plea or other, and been an admiring witness of the departure. There are two points on which Anne expatiates, over and over again, without the smallest appearance of fatigue or intending to leave off; one is, that she never see in all her life such a—Oh! such a hangel of a gentleman as Mr. Harvey." And the other, that she "can't tell how it is, but it don't seem a bit like a work-day or a Sunday neither—it's all so unsettled and irregular."


## *New Concern,*

*On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.*

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

**CARRIAGES, &c.**

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

**CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &C.,**

**With or without Harness,**

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-F

**BLANKS**

*For sale at this Office.*

## PLUMBE

**NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY**

AND

**Photographers Furnishing Depots;**

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church Street. 69

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

*MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.*

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SADLER.

Jan. 1. 1846.

## TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others.

## DR. EDWARD SILL, DRUGGIST.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

A FEW DOORS BELOW CLARK'S HOTEL,

**COLUMBIA, S. C.**

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his fresh and extensive Stock of

**French, English, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instrument, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Paints Varnishes, Brushes, Patent,**

**MEDICINES**

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

His long experience in the business and the advantages which he possesses in having command of ample capital, with all other facilities, enables him to offer to purchasers, the strongest possible inducements. The quality of every article sold will be guaranteed; and his prices shall be so unobjectionable as to remove every possible motive for sending beyond Columbia for goods in his line.

Columbia is proverbially so healthful, that wagons from the back country are plying to and from it at all seasons of the year. There are also lines of stage coaches leaving it two and three times a week for all the country above it. These, together, constitute facilities for forwarding both large and small packages, that will be found very convenient.

Terms cash, or city acceptances.

Columbia, S. C., February, 1846. 49-F

## Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the Southwest offers for sale his plantation, lying on the head waters of Steel Creek, on the great road leading from the Tuckasege Ford to Camden, adjoining the lands of T. L. Hutchison, Harbert Stowe, Wm. M. Grier, and others, containing about **230 Acres,** with a very comfortable frame dwelling HOUSE and other necessary out buildings, all entirely new. There are about 80 acres cleared, all of which is entirely fresh and the fences all in good condition for securing a crop. In point of quality it cannot be surpassed by any land in this section of country. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call and examine the land before purchasing elsewhere, as I am anxious to sell, I am determined to give a bargain.

J. A. GRIER.

White Hall, Mecklenburg Co. }
July 21, 1846. } 72 TF

**Executor's Notice.**

THE Subscriber having been qualified as Executor on the Estate of Thos. Alexander, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. B. D. SLOAN, Executor.

July 31 72 tf

**THE SOUTH-CAROLINIAN,**

*BY A. G. SUMMER & B. R. CARROL.*

COLUMBIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SHOULD sufficient encouragement be received, the proprietors propose to issue *The South-Carolinian,* after the first day of October next, as follows:

A *Semi-Weekly Paper* at $5 per annum, in advance; or $6 at the end of the year.

A *Weekly paper* at $3 per annum in advance; or $4 at the end of the year.

Both papers will contain the same reading matter, and also all new advertisements.

*The South Carolinian* will be printed on the very best paper, with new and beautiful type.

June 20 96 tf

**Forewarned---Forearmed!**

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Overman & Trotter, are very earnestly invited, *once more,* to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note. Such as do not settle thus between this time and the ensuing July Court, will positively have to settle with an officer. No further indulgence can be given.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.

July 17 70 3t

## *LAST NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber has placed his Book of Accounts, &c., and all his unsettled business in the hands of Philo P. Henderson, Esq., Attorney at Law, and having authorized him to act as Agent, during his absence, respectfully solicits all who are indebted to him to come forward without further delay and make settlement.

Those who neglect or disregard the request, will find the result attended with costs. He expects to be in Charlotte about every four weeks, and will remain a few days to attend to such matters as may require his personal attention, from this to the nex January Court.

All who have claims will please meet me here, or hand them to Mr. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlote, N. C., Oct. 30, 1845. 33

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PETTUS.

Jan. 30, 1846 46-tf

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

## DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Mr. Samuel N. Black's, in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with EPILEPSY, (or fits,) CANCERS, disease of the Heart, Scrolula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845. 201y

## LOOK

## *To your own interest!*

ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Paints and Oils furnished by the subscribe, if required.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLES

Charlotte, June 5, 1846. 44-1y

**Valuable Lands for Sale.**

AS Agent for MR. ANDERSON, I am desirous of selling a TRACT OF LAND, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining N. M. Stitt, Clarke Weddington and others, containing about 200 Acres. This Land is very valuable, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

ALSO:

I will sell a Tract of my own Land, lying on the Waters of Big Sugar Creek, three miles south of Charlotte, containing 100 ACRES. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and a large quantity of superior Meadow Land, in a high state of improvement.

The Terms for this Tract will be made very accommodating. Apply for information to

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Aug 14 74 tf

## NEW PROSPECTUS, 1846.

**THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.**

FORMERLY

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

*GREAT INDUCEMENTS.*

THE publishers of the Saturday Evening Post offer a new prospectus to their friends and the public. In this day of newspaper enterprise they are determined to maintain their old reputation, and *keep ahead of all competitors!* For quarter of a century the "Post" has been the most durably popular of the weekly newspapers; and if capital, enterprise, and a host of writers, can effect their aim, the publishers are resolved that the "Post" shall still lead "the field."

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.

Owing to the large size of the paper, we are enabled to publish, weekly, as much matter as is contained in any one number of the monthly magazines: so that, for less money, the subscriber yearly obtains four times as much reading. Besides this numerous illustrations, engraved by competent artists, will, hereafter, frequently grace our columns, rendering the "Post," in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the best magazine!

ORIGINAL TALES.

Every week, one or more original tales of the first *American* writers, grace the columns of this paper. We eschew the common practice of copying stories from foreign magazines, except in rare instances: pictures of American life, and the romance of American history, told by competent American writers, are what the readers of this country require. Our aim, however, shall not be confined to this point alone. To make the Post a useful as well as a pleasant companion, it will have a thorough

NEWS DEPARTMENT,

which shall contain the latest intelligence, comprising a Washington Letter, News from New York, General News, Foreign News, Monthly Letters from England, &c. &c. Together with all important Public Documents in full; and occasional Reports of Important Congressional Debates. Also, Reports of such of the Public Lectures, for which Philadelphia is famous as may interest our readers. Everything, in short, suited for a Family Paper will be found in the Post.

AGRICULTURAL.

As many farmers do not take an Agricultural Paper, it shall hereafter be a part of our plan to give full and late intelligence on Agricultural Matters: viz: New Discoveries, New Manures, Remarks on Soils, &c., &c. This department will be *very* complete. Full and accurate *Reports of the Markets* will also be found in every number.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The great size of our sheet enables us, not only to be a Family Paper, but to devote some space especially, each week, to the Ladies' Department, in which all matters interesting to the sex will be notices, including The Fashions, New Receipts &c., &c.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A department, under this head, will be devoted to Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Puzzles, Arithmetical Questions, and other like matters, interesting to adults as well as to the young.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A series of Letters from J. BAYARD TAYLOR, the prinie-poet, now on a pedestrian tour through Europe, are being published in the "POST." These letters have attracted great attention, and are said to be the best since the celebrated letters of Brooks.

In political intelligence we recognise only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY--OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion.

EARLIEST AND BEST.

As it is important to have the *latest* news, our columns will always be found the freshest in that respect of any coemporary. In literature also, we shall possess great facilities for giving novelties!

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A good laugh is better than a pound of medicine; and the "POST" will give *original* humorous sketches, a weekly melange of fun, choice scraps of humor, witticisms, &c., &c. Our dish will always be a merry one, let the world wag as it may! In a word, we shall still remain

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND;

a paper indispensable to country readers, in consequence of its *Original Tales and Sketches; Original Verse and Essays; History and Historiettis; Biography and Legends; Science and Statistics Revolutionary Annals; Moral Tales and Traits of Life; Original Comments, on Notables.*

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IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by their use, nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

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We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the height of water.

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| CUMBERLAND. | Mr. Lassiter, |
| Col. Alex. Murchison, | Iredell. |
| Christopher Munroe, | Lemuel Simmons, |
| Alex. Williams, | CASWELL. |
| Col. A. S. McNeill, | John Bryon, |
| Farquhard Smith, | CRAVEN. |
| John McDaniel, | Lot Williamson, |
| John Evans, | ROBESON. |
| J. W. Howell. | W. C. McNeill. |
| BLADEN. | RICHMOND. |
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| Robert Melvin, | John L. Kelley. |
| S. N. Richardson, | ANSON. |
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| John H. Spearman, | Smith & Pullen, |
| Hardy Royal. | N. Clegg. |
| NEW HANOVER. | WAKE. |
| James Murphy. | S. Beasly. |
| Charles Heney. | GUILFORD. |
| ONSLOW. | Dr. Faulks. |
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Besides many others in different parts of the State

With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves will putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-F

**To the Friends of Humanity.**

## THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and daily *destroying the lives, to say nothing of the comforts,* of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns; while villages and and country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage—and if extensively circulated, would do much to prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance; which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

**A Foe to the Grogseller,**

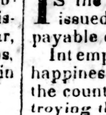
and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication.—The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself. The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a *privilege* to advertisers.

Persons disposed to patronise this work are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## Charlotte Drug Store.



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☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May. 3, 1844 5 --F

**Removal.**

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 3 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1y

**The Concord Cotton Factory.**

WE now have on hand a large stock of BALE ROPE, YARN and DOMESTICS.

—ALSO—

Over **1500** pieces of heavy 44 inch

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Concord, N. C., }
July 21, 1846. }